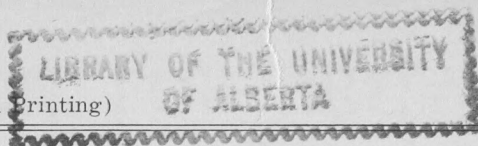


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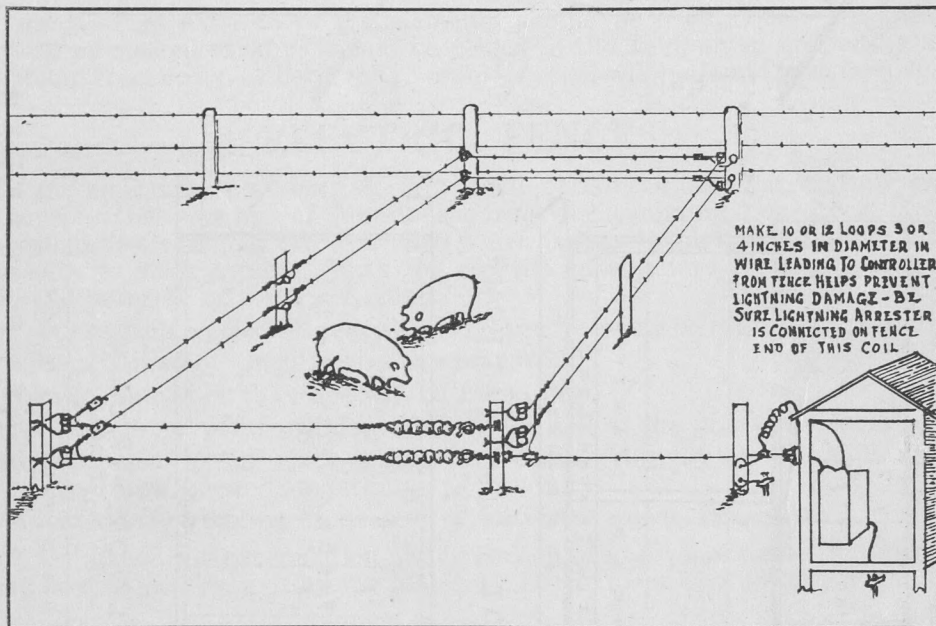
MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION
WINNIPEG, CANADA

GENERAL SCIENCES

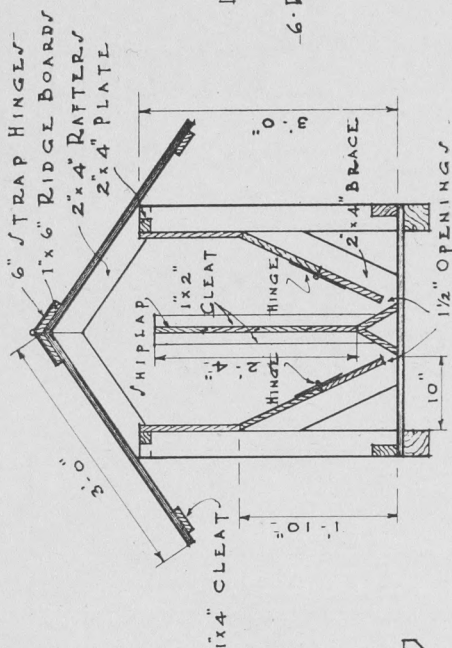
ONE WEEK LOAN

BACON for Britain

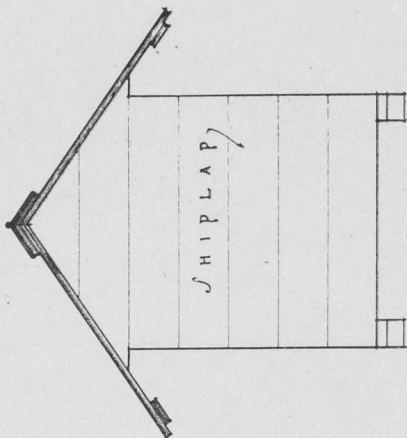
*More Hogs —
Less Help*



ELECTRIC FENCES
are Cheap, Serviceable and Save Labour



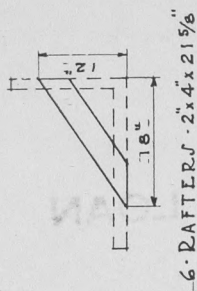
SECTION -



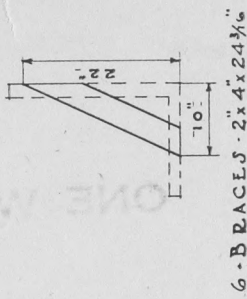
FLOOR PLAN -

2 - 2 x 4" WALL PLATES 6'-0" LONG

6'0" LONG
END · ELEVATION ·
SELF - FEEDER FOR HOGS



6-RAFTERS-2"x4"x215/8"



6-BRACES - 2"x4"x24³/₄"

BACON FOR BRITAIN

This leaflet has been prepared in the hope that it may be of assistance to those, who, in response to the urgent appeals to increase hog production, find the scarcity of help a very real problem. In suggesting greater use of electric fences and self-feeders, rather than closely confining the growing pigs, it may be expected that a somewhat longer feeding period will be required.

Where it is planned to raise pigs out-of-doors during the summer months, the following points should be observed:

Location—Whenever available use should be made of natural shelter in the form of bush.

Pasture—A mixture of brome and alfalfa makes a satisfactory pasture; oats and fall rye, seeded in the spring makes a suitable substitute. Pastures should not be mown until after the hot season, as long grass assists in providing protection from the direct rays of the sun.

Shelter—Adequate shelter should be provided. See last page.

Water—Pigs on pasture need an abundant supply of water at all times. Water troughs are better placed upon a board platform, thereby avoiding mud-holes.

Separate Pigs—Where large numbers are kept, it is important that they be separated according to size. A 40-pound pig does not have a fair chance feeding with a 100-pound animal.

Oiling—Pigs exposed to the elements should be oiled. Posts wrapped with oil-soaked sacking should be placed in the field, or oil applied by a broom frequently, or both. Used crank-case oil will be found satisfactory.

ELECTRIC FENCES

In the last several years electric fencing has been used successfully on a considerable number of Manitoba farms for confining live stock. Its relatively low cost and the ease with which it may be built and moved has appealed to stock owners. With the scarcity of standard fencing, greater use will be made of electric fencing.

In erecting an electric fence for hogs the following points are suggested:

Either barbed or smooth wire can be used.

Two wires rather than one will be found best.

Spacing of the wires will depend upon the size of the pigs to be enclosed.

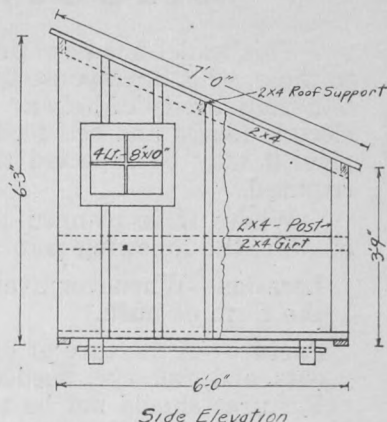
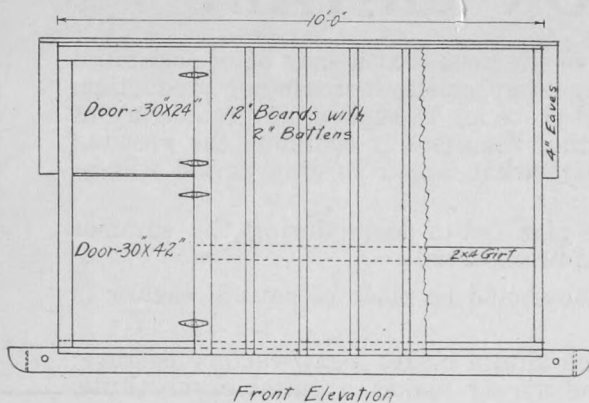
Green poplar poles make satisfactory posts, from which the nails are easily drawn when dismantling.

Avoid short circuiting by keeping wire free of weeds, brush, etc.

Details on the construction and operation of home-made electric fences may be obtained by writing the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

SELF-FEEDERS

The plans on the opposite page describe the construction of a self-feeder which works very satisfactorily. Materials required for its construction will approximate Fifteen Dollars. A feeder 6 feet long will look after about 30 pigs, weighing around 100 lbs. each. The length of the feeder may be increased as desired.



PORTABLE HOG HOUSE

6' x 10' Shed Roof



COLONY HOUSE

Pitch Roof

May be used for brood sow and litter and later as shelter for growing pigs on pasture.

SHELTERS FOR PIGS ON PASTURES

Very essential to pigs on pasture is adequate shelter. This need not be expensive. Where poles are available, a suitable shelter may be made with poles and straw. When not in use, portable granaries will be found quite satisfactory.

Where it may be found necessary to construct shelters, portable colony houses similar in style to the ones above will serve. These are built on skids, with plank floors. The size and number will vary according to the number of hogs being kept.